

Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found In “Zootopia” Movie

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ABSTRACT

This research used the data source "Zootopia" (2016). The researcher analyzed the translation strategies of idiomatic expressions using semantic strategies and syntactic strategies also evaluates the quality of the translation. This study uses the theory of translation strategies by Chesterman and analyzed the quality of translation by translator using the theory of Nababan, Nuraeni & Sumardiono (2012), another theory based on Newmark for supporting theory in this research. This research method used by descriptive qualitative. The dominant data points obtained from this study were from syntactic strategies, namely unit shift with 14 data points and dominant semantics, namely paraphrasing with 16 data points. The results of this research showed that there were 100 data which contain types of translation strategies applied in idiomatic expressions, consists are; syntactic strategies with unit shift 14 data (14%), semantic strategies with paraphrase 16 data (16%), and semantic strategies trope change 5 data (5%). The quality of the translation used by the translator has accumulated data analysis. they are: high accuracy data, high acceptability data, and high readability data.

Keywords: *translation strategy, translation quality assesment, idiomatic expression, zootopia movie*

1. INTRODUCTION

Movie is a one of popular literary works. Often, the screenwriter adds a few things that make the movie memorable to make people enjoy it. In the movie, many words and sentences do not follow their

original meaning. One of them is an idiom. The movie titled 'Zootopia' was released in 2016. An idiom is a word or sentence that does not match its original meaning. Idioms are also called a series of words that cannot

be interpreted the same way as the original. According to Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary (2008) "idiom is group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of all the individual words." (p.219) Idiomatic expressions are figurative words that can be expressed by words, phrases, or sentences that have a different meaning from the original. According to (Maley & Duff, 1987), "idiom is a language of people and country, also a specific character form and language or person." The translation of a movie script is one of the literary works that helps people understand images, sounds, music, and subtitles, make it easier for the people understand the movie. People can understand the idiomatic expression that is used to analyze the translation strategy. The data to be analyzed is from the Zootopia movie 2016 subtitles or transcripts.

As stated (Chesterman et al., 1997) the translation strategy theory is divided into 3 types: semantic strategy, syntactic strategy, and pragmatic strategy. The researcher only uses 2 types, such as semantic strategy and syntactic strategy. Semantic strategy consists of synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, converses, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change, and other semantic changes. Syntactic strategy consists of literal translation, loan, calque, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift, and scheme change.

Translation quality strategy has a relationship between the source language and the target language in the translation quality assessment. A translation quality assessment was found in (Nababan et al., 2012). In terms of the translation quality

assessment strategy, it is carried out in 3 categories and they are accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

This research focused on analyzed the idiomatic expression, translation strategy, and translation quality assessment of Zootopia movie.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Paraphrase Semantic Strategy

As stated (Chesterman et al., 1997), "This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL."

2.2 Trope Change Semantic Strategy

As stated (Chesterman et al., 1997), "This strategy, or rather set of strategies, applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes. In addition, (Newmark, 1988) mentioned that "Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.(p.47)

2.3 Synonymy Syntactic Strategy

As stated (Chesterman et al., 1997), "This strategy selects not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition. (p.99)

2.4 Unit Shift Syntactic Strategy

As stated (Chesterman et al., 1997), "A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT: this happens very frequently,..." (p.93). In addition, (Catford, 1965) mentioned that "By a unit-shift ... changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL." (p.86).

2.5 Idiomatic Expressions

As stated (Newmark, 1988), "Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original...." (p.47)

2.6 Previous Studies

This Research related to Idiomatic Expression is the topic being discussed. Theresearch conducted by Ryan Andhika Pratama and Gheza Damara from Indepedent Researcher, Yogyakarta since 2017 which analyzed diomatic Expression Translation in School of Rock Movie. This study refers to the rock movie and the writer found the idiomatic translation in Indonesia subtitle also based on Larson (1984) theory. Novia Anggraini from University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan since 2018. Also analyzed about idiomatic expression to focused about the analysis of idiomatic expression found in the Indonesian subtitle of The Parent Trap movie. And Maulina Azzahra Zaid from University Sultan Hasanudin Banten, since May 2019. This research are to analysis the types of idiomatic expression used by characters in Hotel Transylvania movie and to interpret the real meaning of idiomatic expression.

3. Research Method

The method of this research used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze. The method of this research used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze. This method produces analytical data that is described in the form of descriptive or in the form of words. This method was used to analyze the data of various types of idiomatic expression, translation strategies, and translation quality assessment.

There are two data of this research by using an English script movie and Indonesian subtitle of Zootopia movie 2016. The movie transcript used in this research was taken from the online website <https://zootopia.fandom.com/wiki/Zootopia/transcript>.

The object will be analyzed on a movie transcript that has been collected by several types, such as: (1) watching the movie Zootopia on the website, (2) reading the English script and Indonesian subtitle on the movie, (3) reading and observing carefully the transcript, and (4) classifying each idiomatic expression that has been matched to each type of idiom found in the both languages.

After the data had been collected, (1) the researcher found out idiomatic expressions using the theory of Nilsen & Palmer (1976); (2) analyzed the translation strategy used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions using the Chesterman et al. (1997) theory; and (3) qualified the data in the translation quality assessment in order to determine the quality parameters and the quality assessment using the Nababan et al. (2012) theory.

4. Result and Discussion

After analyzing the idiomatic expressions in the movie, the researcher has found 100 data points. All of the data is categorized based on idiomatic expression, translation strategy, and translation quality assessment. There were 8 dominant idiomatic expressions and translation strategies found. Consists are: syntactic strategies with unit shift of 14 data (14%), semantic strategies with paraphrase of 16 data (16%), and semantic strategies with trope change of 5 data (5%).

Data 1

01/ENG/ZTPA/Sc 2/P03:	"Ow! Cut it out , Gideon!"
01/IND/ZTPA/Sc 2/P03:	Ow! Hentikan , Gideon!"

Semantically, the idiomatic expression "...**Cut it out**..." in the SL is translated into non-idiomatic expression "...**Hentikan**..." in TL. The semantic strategies used here is **Paraphrase**. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), "This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL." (p.101). Supporting theory According to (Newmark, 1988), "Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original...." The idiom "cut it out" according to ("The Oxford Dictionary of Idioms," 2005) means, "stop doing or saying something" (p.70). According to *Kamus Inggris Indonesia*, the phrase "cut out" means "*hentikanlah*"(n) (p.162).

Syntactically, the phrasal verb "**Cut it out**,..." in the SL is translated into a noun "**Hentikan**,..." in the TL. Therefore, **Unit Shift** is used here. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), "A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT: this happens very frequently,..." (p.93). In addition, (Catford, 1965) mentioned that "By a unit-shift ... changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL." (p.86). The word 'it' from the phrase "**Cut it out**" anaphorically refers to previous act which is, "Gimme your tickets right now, or I'm gonna kick your meek little sheep butt!". According to (Foley & Hall, n.d.),

"Referring back in a text to a previously mention item is known" (p.328)

The quality assement According to (Nababan et al., 2012), there are 3 types of quality assessment, namely: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. First the score accuracy of the translation 3. Second the score acceptability of the translation 3. Last, the score for readability 3.

Data 2

02/ENG/ZTPA/Sc3/ P04:	"You're gonna have to master all of them before you hit the street or guess what?"
02/IND/ZTPA/Sc3/ P04:	"Kalian harus menguasai semuanya, sebelum bertugas atau coba tebak?"

Semantically, the idiomatic expression "...**hit the street**..." is translated in the SL is translated into non – idiomatic expression "...**bertugas**..." in TL. The semantic strategies used here is **Paraphrase**. In the SL is translated in idiom into non-idiomatic expression. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), "This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL."(p.101). Supporting theory According to (Newmark, 1988), "Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original...." The idiom "hit the street" the *According to* (Wachal & Gilman, 1993) is, "*to go out in search of something or for a specific purpose.*"

Syntactically, the verb phrase "...**hit the street**..." in the SL translated into a verb "...**bertugas**..." in the TL. From the translation above, the opaque idiom according to (Nilsen & Palmer, 1976), "Transparent words are those whose meaning can be determined from the

meaning of their parts, opaque words those for which this is not possible.” (p.40) Thus, **Unit Shift** is used here. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), “A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT: this happens very frequently,...” (p.93). In addition, (Catford, 1965) mentioned that “By a unit-shift ... changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.” (p.86).

The quality assement According to (Nababan et al., 2012), there are 3 types of quality assessment, namely: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. First the score accuracy of the translation 3. Second the score acceptability of the translation 3. Last, the score for readability 3.

Data 3

03/ENG/ZTPA/Sc10/ P13:	“Hang in there!”
03/IND/ZTPA/Sc10/ P13:	“ Tetap Semangat! ”

Semantically, the idiomatic expression “**Hang in there!**” is translated in the SL is translated into non-idiomatic expression “**Tetap semangat!**” in TL. The semantic strategies used here is **Paraphrase**. In the SL is translated in idiom into non-idiomatic expression. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), “This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL.”(p.101). Supporting theory According to (Newmark, 1988), “ Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original...” the idiom “hang in there” means “Be patient, things will work out ” According to (Jeklin,

2016) (p.77) Syntactically, the idiomatic expression “**Hang in there!**” in the SL translated into a non-idiomatic expression “**Tetap semangat!**” in the TL. From the translation above, the idiomatic expression according to (Newmark, 1988), “Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original...” (p.47) Supporting theory According to (Nilsen & Palmer, 1976) “idiom involve collocation of a special kind.” (p.98)

The quality assement According to (Nababan et al., 2012), there are 3 types of quality assessment, namely: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. First the score accuracy of the translation 3. Second the score acceptability of the translation 3. Last, the score for readability 3.

Data 4

04/ENG/ZTPA/Sc 10/ P13:	I'll go ahead and take that case, now
04/IND/ZTPA/Sc10/P13:	<i>Aku akan maju dan ambil kopernya</i>

Semantically, the idiomatic expression “**...go ahead...**” is translated in the SL is translated into non-idiomatic expression “**...maju...**” in TL. The semantic strategies used here is **Synonymy**. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), “This strategy selects not the “obvious” equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition. (p.99) In addition, (Newmark, 1988), “the word 'synonym' in the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. (p.84) According to *Kamus Inggris Indonesia*, the phrase “go ahead” means “meneruskan” a word “meneruskan” from basic word “*terus*”. According to *Thesaurus*

Bahasa Indonesia, a word “*terus*” means “*maju*” (p.518)

Syntactically, the Phrase “...**go ahead**...” in the SL translated into a word “...**maju**...” in the TL. Therefore, **Unit Shift** is used here. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), “A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT: this happens very frequently,...” (p.93). In addition, (Catford, 1965) mentioned that “By a unit-shift ... changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.” (p.86).

The quality assement According to (Nababan et al., 2012), there are 3 types of quality assessment, namely: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. First the score accuracy of the translation 3. Second the score acceptability of the translation 3. Last, the score for readability 3.

Data 5

05/ENG/ZTPA/Sc/ P01:	“It may seem impossible to small minds - I'm looking at <i>you</i> , Gideon Grey”
05/IND/ZTPA/Sc1/ P01:	“ <i>Mungkin terdengar mustahil, bagi kau berotak sempit, sepertimu Gideon Grey.</i> ”

Semantically, the idiomatic expression “...small minds...” in the SL translated into idiomatic expression “...berotak sempit...” in TL. The semantic strategy used here is **Trope Change** and the type *ST trope X* → *TT trope X*. according to (Chesterman et al., 1997), “This strategy, or rather set of strategies, applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes. In addition, (Newmark, 1988) mentioned that “Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do

not exist in the original.(p.47) According to *Kamus Inggris Indonesia*, the phrase “*small minds*” means “*berpikiran sempit*” (p.534), a word “*berpikiran*” from basic word “*pikiran*” According to *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia*, a word “*pikiran*” means “*otak*” (p.377)

Syntactically, the Phrase “...**small minds**...” in the SL translated into a word “...**berotak sempit**...” in the TL. Therefore, **Unit Shift** is used here. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), “A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT: this happens very frequently,...” (p.93). In addition, (Catford, 1965) mentioned that “By a unit-shift ... changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.” (p.86).

The quality assement According to (Nababan et al., 2012), there are 3 types of quality assessment, namely: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. First the score accuracy of the translation 3. Second the score acceptability of the translation 3. Last, the score for readability 3.

Data 6

06/ENG/ZTPA/Sc2/P03:	“Come and get 'em! But watch out , 'cause I'm a fox, and like you said in your dumb little stage play, us predators used to <i>eat prey</i> ”
06/IND/ZTPA/Sc2/P03:	“ <i>Ambillah ! tapi hati-hati, sebab saya seekor rubah seperti katamu dalam drama panggung konyolmu itu</i> ”

Semantically, the idiomatic expression "...**watch out**..." in the SL is translated into non-idiomatic expression "...**Hati-hati**..." in TL. The semantic strategies used here is **Paraphrase**. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), "This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL." (p.101). Supporting theory According to (Newmark, 1988), "Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original..." The idiom "watch out" according to *Cambridge Dictionary* means, "used to warn someone of danger or an accident that seems likely to happen." According to *Kamus Inggris Indonesia*, the phrase "watch out" means "*awas! hati-hati!*" (p.637). According to *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia* "*awas*" means "*hati-hati*" (p.33)

Syntactically, the phrase " watch out" in the SL translated into a word "hati-hati" in the TL. Therefore, **Unit Shift** is used here. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), "A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT: this happens very frequently,..." (p.93). In addition, (Catford, 1965) mentioned that "By a unit-shift ... changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL." (p.86). In the TL "*hati-hati*" has reduplication emphasis According to (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2017), "*Pada tataran morfologi pengulangan menghasilkan leksem dan wujud kata baru.* (p.117) other statement from Hasan Alwi, " ... ada juga adjektiva

dasar yang berbentuk pengulangan semu. Contoh : *Hati-Hati.* (p.217).

The quality assement According to (Nababan et al., 2012), there are 3 types of quality assessment, namely: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. First the score accuracy of the translation 3. Second the score acceptability of the translation 3. Last, the score for readability 3.

Data 7

07/ENG/ZTPA/Sc8/P 10:	Listen, I don't know what you're doing skulking around during daylight hours, but I don't want any trouble in here, so hit the road!
07/IND/ZTPA/Sc8/ P10:	" <i>Dengar. Aku tahu kau menyelinap siang-siang..tapi aku tak ingin terjadi keributan di sini. Jadi enyahlah!</i> "

Semantically, the idiomatic expression "...**hit the road**..." is translated in the SL is translated into non – idiomatic expression "...**enyahlah**..." in TL. The semantic strategies used here is **Paraphrase**. In the SL is translated in idiom into non-idiomatic expression. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), "This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL."(p.101). Supporting theory According to (Newmark, 1988), "Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original..." (p.84) The idiom "hit the road" the According to *Oxford Dictionary Idiom 2004*, means "...on a journey." (p.145)

Syntactically, the verb phrase "...**hit the road**..." in the SL translated into a verb "...**enyahlah**..." in the TL. Thus, **Unit Shift** is used here. According to Chesterman (2016), "A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is

translated as a different unit in the TT: this happens very frequently,...” (p.93). In addition, (Catford, 1965) mentioned that “By a unit-shift ... changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.” (p.86). In the TL “*enyalah*” has assertive **-lah**. According to (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2017), “*Partikel -lah, yang juga berbentuk klitika, dipakai dalam kalimat imperative atau kalimat deklaratif.* (p.405)

The quality assement According to (Nababan et al., 2012), there are 3 types of quality assessment, namely: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. First the score accuracy of the translation 3. Second the score acceptability of the translation 3. Last, the score for readability 3.

Data 8

08/ENG/ZTPA/Sc33/P45:	“I wouldn't forgive me either was ignorant, and irresponsible, and small-minded. ”
08/IND/ZTPA/Sc33/P45:	“ <i>Aku juga takkan memaafkan diriku, aku memang bodoh tak bertanggung jawab dan picik</i> ”

Semantically, the idiomatic expression “...small minded...” in the SL translated into idiomatic expression “picik” in TL. The semantic strategy used here is **Trope Change** and the type *ST trope X* → *TT trope X*. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), “This strategy, or rather set of strategies, applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes. In addition, (Newmark, 1988) mentioned that “Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the

original.(p.47) According to *Kamus Inggris Indonesia*, the phrase “*small minded*” means “*berjiwa picik*” (p.534)

Syntactically, the Phrase “...**small minded**...” in the SL translated into a word “...**picik**...” in the TL. Therefore, **Unit Shift** is used here. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), “A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT: this happens very frequently,...” (p.93). In addition, (Catford, 1965) mentioned that “By a unit-shift ... changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.” (p.86).

The quality assement According to (Nababan et al., 2012), there are 3 types of quality assessment, namely: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. First the score accuracy of the translation 3. Second the score acceptability of the translation 3. Last, the score for readability 3.

5. CONCLUSION

The researcher analyzed idiomatic expressions, translation strategies, translation, and translation quality assesment. The dominant data points obtained from this study were from syntactic strategies, namely unit shift with 14 data points and dominant semantics, namely paraphrasing with 16 data points. The researcher was found 100 data which contain types of translation strategies applied in idiomatic expressions, consits are; syntactic strategies with unit shift 14 data (14%), semantic strategies with paraphrase 16 data (16%), and semantic strategies trope change 5 data (5%).The quality of the translation used by the translator has accumulated data analysis. they are: high accuracy data, high acceptability data, and high readability data.

Based on the conclusion above, this topic has different aspects, such as translating an idiom with a translation strategy in order to know the best target language in Indonesian. The researcher suggests using the Zootopia movie to learn different communication methods.

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